

Homework for Today Friday March 31, 2017

Absent

6A

None

6B

None

6C

Karl, Victor

Science - Cap test Review

Social Studies - Govt. Packet due Monday

Reading - - Collected Reading Logs
- Word Ladder page 17
- Library

English/Language Arts - - OST online Practice

Math - Packet - ~~due~~ in class - not the
Turn in March Madness logs

Other -

Name _____

Read the clues, then write the words.
Start at the bottom and climb to the top.




Meet and Greet




To come together.
Change the first and last letters.

How fast something travels.
Change one letter.

To hang something.
Take away the last two letters, then add one.

 A kind of bridge hung from cables.
Add three letters to the beginning of the word.

 A feeling of stress.
Take away the first two letters, then change one.


Something invented.
Take away three letters, then add two.


Another name for a convention.
Add three letters.

What farmers sow to make plants grow.
Take away one letter.

To use something up, especially money.
Take away two letters.

An anxious feeling you might have at a scary movie.
Take away the last three letters, then add one.

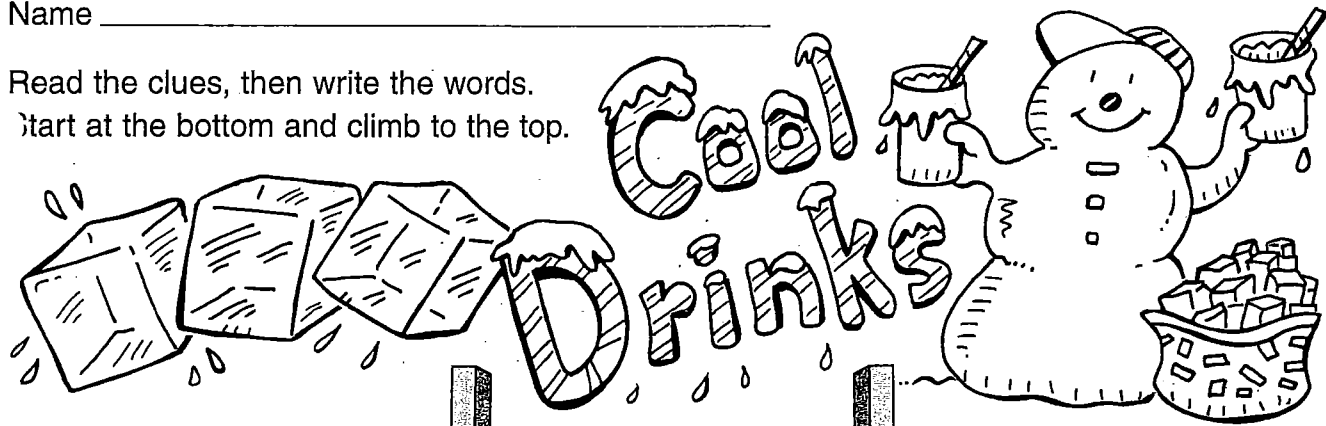
 A regular payment made to a person after he or she retires.
Change the first letter.

 What a person intends or plans to do.
Change one consonant.

c o n v e n t i o n

Name _____

Read the clues, then write the words.
Start at the bottom and climb to the top.



What ice becomes when
it melts.

**Take away the middle two
letters, then add one.**

To transport yourself
using your legs.

Change one letter.

The stem of a plant.

**Change the first
two letters.**

A drinking goblet.

**Take away the
first letter, then
add two more.**

___ in Wonderland.

Add two letters.

A person who walks
is a ____.

Add two letters.

To speak.

Take away one letter.

A white stick used for
writing on a blackboard.

**Take away the last three
letters, then add one.**

A feeling of ill will or
anger toward another.

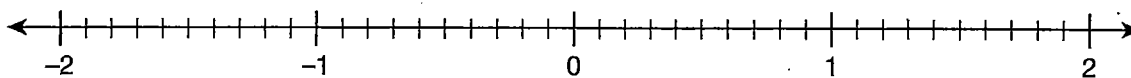
**Add one letter to the
beginning.**

i c e

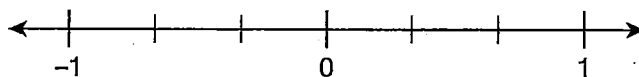
Practice

Directions: For questions 1 through 3, write the numbers in their correct places on the number line.

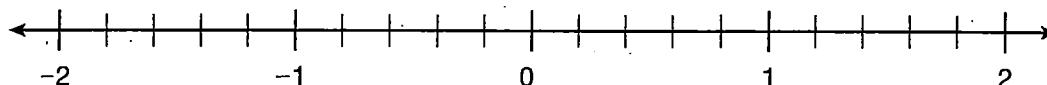
1. $1\frac{3}{10}$, 0 , $-\frac{3}{5}$



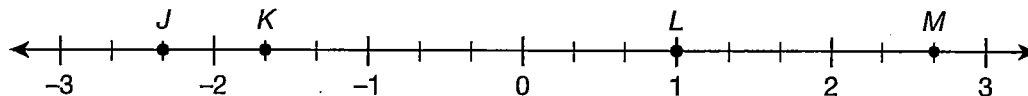
2. $\frac{1}{3}$, $-\frac{2}{3}$, 1



3. $1\frac{4}{5}$, $-\frac{1}{5}$, 1



Directions: Use the following number line to answer questions 4 through 8.



4. What point is at $-1\frac{2}{3}$? _____

5. What rational number is at J ? _____

6. What rational number is at L ? _____

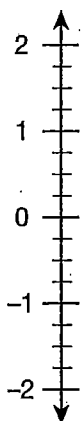
7. Between which two points would $\frac{1}{3}$ be? _____

8. Between which two points would 2 be? _____

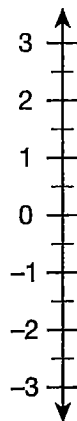
CCSS: 6.NS.6.c

Directions: For questions 9 and 10, write the numbers in their correct places on the number line.

9. $-1\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $-\frac{2}{4}$



10. 3, $-\frac{1}{2}$, -2, $1\frac{1}{2}$



Directions: Use the following number line to answer questions 11 through 15.

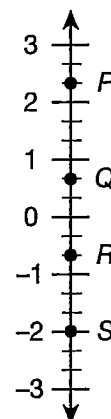
11. What point is at $-\frac{2}{3}$? _____

12. What rational number is at Q? _____

13. What rational number is at S? _____

14. Between which two points would 0 be? _____

15. Between which two points would $-1\frac{2}{3}$ be? _____



Explain how you found the location of $-1\frac{2}{3}$ on the number line.

CCSS: 6.NS.2

 **Practice**

Directions: For questions 1 through 8, divide. Write your answer with a remainder, if necessary.

1. A baker bakes 752 muffins in a weekend. She sells the muffins in packs of 12. How many packs of muffins did she sell, and how many did she have left over?

2. $414 \div 28 =$

3. $13 \overline{)888}$

4. $703 \div 37 =$

5. A book publisher prints 909 copies of a book. He packs the books into boxes with exactly 18 books in each box. How many boxes will he be able to fill, and how many books will be left over?

6. $41 \overline{)862}$

7. $15 \overline{)520}$

8. $992 \div 31 =$

9. A teacher has a stack of 132 worksheets. She wants to give the same number of worksheets to each of her students. If there are 24 students in her class, how many worksheets will each student get? How many will be left over?

Explain how you found your answer.

 **Practice**

Directions: For questions 1 through 14, find the product.

1. $5.1 \times 0.08 =$ _____

2. $45.3 \times 2.34 =$ _____

3. $3.7 \times 0.26 =$ _____

4. $0.4 \times 0.9 =$ _____

5. $12.98 \times 13 =$ _____

6. $0.05 \times 1.2 =$ _____

7. $6.09 \times 2.5 = ?$

A. 15.225

B. 15.286

C. 15.475

D. 15.485

8. $5.2 \times 0.4 =$ _____

9. $64.2 \times 3.4 =$ _____

10. $7.91 \times 3.8 =$ _____

11. $0.06 \times 8 =$ _____

12. $0.62 \times 0.4 =$ _____

13. $10.02 \times 0.1 =$ _____

14. $13.2 \times 9.6 = ?$

A. 93.62

B. 104.62

C. 126.72

D. 128.80

Lesson 9: Multiplying and Dividing Decimals

CCSS: 6.NS.3

15. Frank ran the 100-meter dash in 10.9 seconds. It took Vern 1.25 times that long to run it. How long did it take Vern to run the 100-meter dash?

16. Cassidy earns \$7.80 per hour for babysitting. How much would Cassidy earn if she babysat for 4.5 hours?

17. Malik bought 2.5 pounds of hamburger meat. The hamburger meat cost \$3.18 per pound. How much did Malik pay for the hamburger meat?

18. Leah picked 2.6 pounds of blackberries. Ashlyn picked 1.8 times as many pounds of blackberries as Leah. How many pounds of blackberries did Ashlyn pick?

19. Corey bought 5 T-shirts for \$9.79 each. How much did Corey spend on T-shirts?

20. Raj jogs an average of 0.63 of an hour each day. How much time does he spend jogging in 5 days?

21. Loretta swam 2 laps in 12.09 seconds. It took her 1.4 times as long to swim a third and fourth lap. How long did it take her to swim the third and fourth laps?

Directions: For questions 22 through 35, find the quotient.

22. $4.2 \div 3.5 =$ _____

29. $0.9 \div 10 =$ _____

23. $1634 \div 1.9 =$ _____

30. $2.56 \div 1.6 =$ _____

24. $10.62 \div 3 =$ _____

31. $0.56 \div 0.7 =$ _____

25. $20.18 \div 0.2 =$ _____

32. $0.78 \div 5.2 =$ _____

26. $195 \div 5.2 =$ _____

33. $3.6 \div 2.25 =$ _____

27. $65 \div 1.3 =$ _____

34. $532 \div 2.8 =$ _____

28. $0.26 \div 0.4 = ?$

- A. 0.104
- B. 0.62
- C. 0.65
- D. 0.85

35. $66.24 \div 3.6 = ?$

- A. 18.147
- B. 18.17
- C. 18.4
- D. 18.628

Lesson 9: Multiplying and Dividing Decimals

CCSS: 6.NS.3

36. Lauren is helping her parents put a row of bricks in front of their garden. The length of the garden is 105 inches. If each brick is 7.5 inches long, how many bricks will be used for the row?

37. Strawberries are on sale for \$2.30 per pound. Noah bought a bag of strawberries for \$8.05. How many pounds of strawberries did Noah buy?

38. Alexis spent \$12.72 on 8 equal-priced notebooks. How much did each notebook cost?

39. Justin made 6 banana shakes for his friends. He used a total of 7.5 bananas. How many bananas did Justin use in each shake?

40. Whitney's class went on a field trip to the St. Louis Gateway Arch. Each student rode the tram and saw a movie about the making of the arch. The total cost of the student tickets was \$142.50. If each combined ticket for the tram and the movie cost \$7.50, how many students went on the field trip?

41. Rachel used 1.2 gallons of paint to paint 225 square feet of wall. How much wall does one gallon of paint cover?

Explain how you found your answer.

Who Rules?

Name: _____

Someone's Got to Be In Charge

If you compared all the governments in the world, you would find one thing in common: Someone is in charge. The question is, who? There are many different forms of government. Some have one leader who has all the control. Others give power to the people. Here are some forms of government that exist (or have existed) in the world:



King Harald V of Norway with his wife, Queen Sonja. Norway is a constitutional monarchy. The king is the head of state and has a mainly ceremonial role. The actual government is a democracy.

Me, Myself, and I

An **autocracy** is a government in which one person has all the power. There are two main types of autocracy: a monarchy and a dictatorship.

In a **monarchy**, a king or queen rules the country. The king or queen is known as a monarch. Monarchs usually come to power through their family line: The current king or queen's oldest child becomes the next king or queen. In some monarchies, especially those in historical times, the monarch held all the power and had the final say over the government. In modern times, monarchs usually share power with other parts of government. Often they are also subject to the country's constitution.

A **dictatorship** is a form of government where one leader has absolute control over citizens' lives. If there is a constitution, the dictator has control over that, too—so it doesn't mean much. Although other parts of the government may exist, such as courts or a lawmaking body, these branches always do what the dictator wants them to do. They do not represent citizens.

Power to the People!

In a **democracy**, citizens hold the political power. There are two fundamental types of democracies:

In a **representative democracy**, citizens elect leaders to represent their rights and interests in government. The elected leaders, or representatives, do the day-to-day work of governing the country: They consider the issues, work to find solutions, pass laws, and do all of the other things necessary to keep a country going. Citizens hold the ultimate power, though, because if they don't like what their representatives are doing, they can vote in new ones!

In a **direct democracy**, there are no representatives. Citizens are directly involved in the day-to-day work of governing the country. Citizens might be required to participate in lawmaking or act as judges, for example. The best example of this was in the ancient Greek city-state called Athens. Most modern countries are too large for a direct democracy to work.



A man votes in Peru.



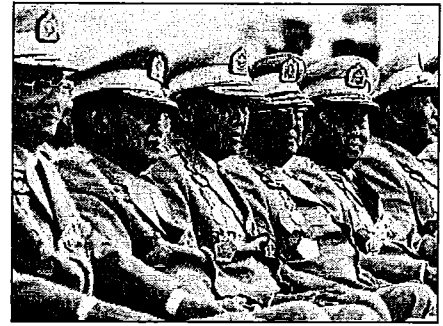
The Peruvian legislature

Who Rules?

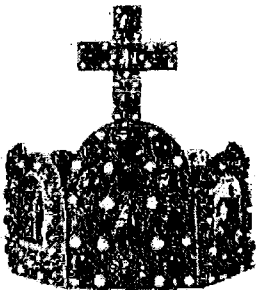
Name: _____

We, Ourselves, and... um... Us

In an **oligarchy** (OH-lih-gar-kee), a small group of people has all the power. *Oligarchy* is a Greek word that means "rule by a few." Sometimes this means that only a certain group has political rights, such as members of one political party, one social class, or one race. For example, in some societies, only noble families who owned land could participate in politics. An oligarchy can also mean that a few people control the country. For example, a **junta** is a small group of people—usually military officers—who rule a country after taking it over by force. A junta often operates much like a dictatorship, except that several people share power.



From 1962 to 2011, Myanmar (also known as Burma) was ruled by a military junta that was condemned by the world for its human rights violations.



Crown of the Holy Roman Empire, which was tied to the Catholic church and lasted from the 10th–19th century.

Religious Rule

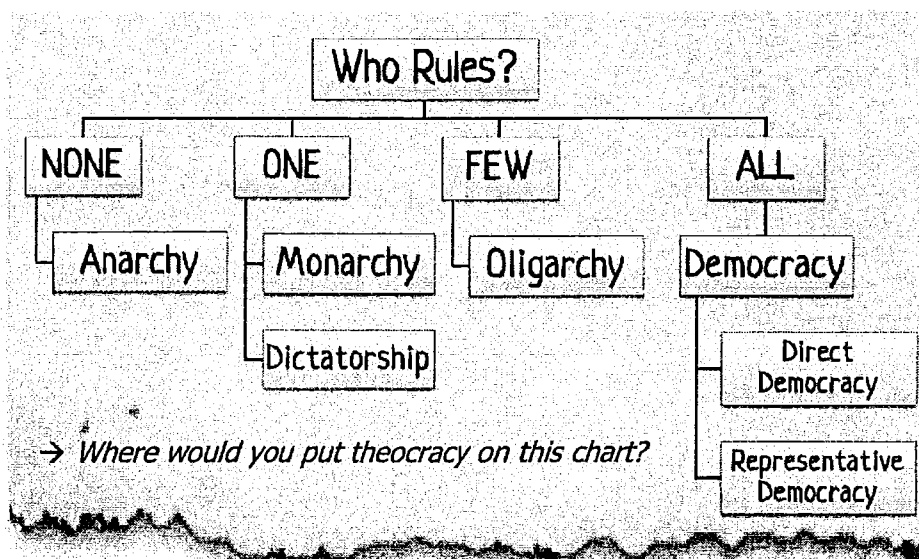
A **theocracy** is a government that recognizes God or a divine being as the ultimate authority. ("Theo" is a Greek word that means *god*.) In a theocracy, religious law is used to settle disputes and rule the people. A theocracy can also be a democracy, dictatorship, monarchy, or just about any other kind of government. For example, the Republic of Iran recognizes Islamic law, but Iran's citizens vote to elect their leaders. Modern theocracies are usually found in countries where the population is strongly religious.

Rule by None

In an **anarchy**, nobody is in control—or everyone is, depending on how you look at it. Sometimes the word anarchy is used to refer to an out-of-control mob. When it comes to government, anarchy would be one way to describe the human state of existence before any governments developed. It would be similar to the way animals live in the wild, with everyone looking out for themselves. Today, people who call themselves anarchists usually believe that people should be allowed to freely associate together without being subject to any nation or government. There are no countries that have anarchy as their form of government.



An A inside a circle is the traditional symbol for anarchy.



Who Rules?

Name: _____

A. Identify That Government! Identify the form(s) of government that each country has or had.

Switzerland

Citizens elect representatives to sit in two different lawmaking assemblies. But citizens also vote several times a year to decide on laws. Citizens can vote to propose their own laws or undo laws passed by their representatives. All citizens may vote directly on these laws.



Forms of government:

_____ and _____

South Africa

From 1948-1994, official policy in South Africa gave white people all the political power. Even though the majority of South Africans were black, non-whites could not influence government. White South Africans elected representatives to sit in a lawmaking body.

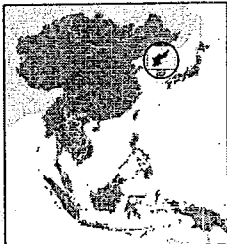


Forms of government:

_____ and _____

North Korea

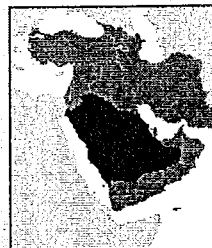
One man leads North Korea and controls its government. He also controls its ruling political party. The ruling party chooses candidates for an Assembly, and citizens vote. The candidates do not have opponents, so citizens have no choices.



Form of government:

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is led by a king. The king appoints a Council of Ministers to help govern, but there are no elections. Saudi Arabia's Basic Law states that the country's constitution is the Islamic holy book the Qur'an and other religious traditions.



Forms of government:

_____ and _____

Denmark

The people of Denmark elect representatives to sit in Parliament, a lawmaking body. The Queen of Denmark heads the country, but she only has a small role in government. The government is led by a Prime Minister, who is appointed from among the elected representatives.



Forms of government:

_____ and _____

Brazil

Brazil is led by a president who is elected by the citizens. Citizens in Brazil elect a new president every four years. Citizens also elect representatives to serve in two different legislative bodies.



Form of government:

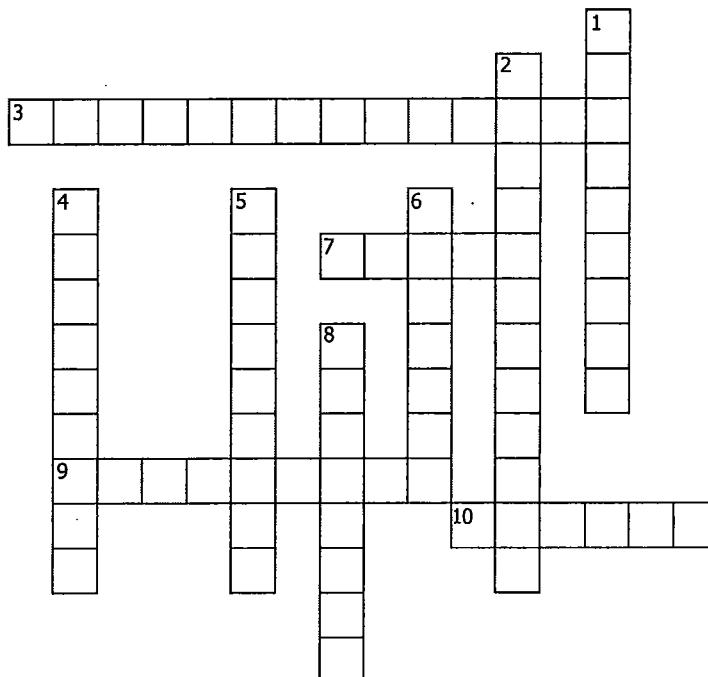
Who Rules?

Name: _____

B. True or False? Use what you learned in the reading and in Exercise A to fill in the chart below.

| | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| 1. A monarchy can be like a dictatorship or it can be part of a democracy. | <input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False | Example or Reason: |
| 2. A dictatorship can also be a democracy. | <input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False | Example or Reason: |
| 3. A democracy can have both representative and direct characteristics at the same time. | <input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False | Example or Reason: |
| 4. An oligarchy can include representative democracy. | <input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False | Example or Reason: |
| 5. A government can be both a monarchy and an anarchy at the same time. | <input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False | Example or Reason: |
| 6. Theocracy can co-exist with monarchy. | <input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False | Example or Reason: |
| 7. Theocracy can co-exist with democracy. | <input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False | Example or Reason: |
| 8. An oligarchy can be like a dictatorship. | <input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False | Example or Reason: |

C. Vocabulary. Solve the crossword puzzle using vocabulary from the reading.



Across

3. Type of democracy where citizens elect leaders to represent them in government
7. A small group that rules a country after taking it over by force
10. Type of democracy where citizens are involved in day-to-day government

Down

1. Recognizes God as the ultimate authority in government and law
2. One leader has absolute control over citizens' lives
4. Citizens hold the political power
5. A small group of people has all the power
6. People are not subject to any nation or government
8. A king or queen rules the country

Who Rules?

**** TEACHER GUIDE ****

Informal Assessment: A or B?

Directions: Read each statement aloud, or project and uncover each statement individually. Have the class answer "A" or "B" as a chorus. Listen for a mix of answers, indicating confusion. Use each question as a chance to quickly review concepts before moving on.

| | A | B |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| 1. One person is in charge. | Autocracy | Democracy |
| 2. Citizens often have no rights. | Democracy | Dictatorship |
| 3. Can exist with other forms of government | Dictatorship | Theocracy |
| 4. Led by a king or queen | Monarchy | Oligarchy |
| 5. Nobody is in charge | Monarchy | Anarchy |
| 6. Those in charge are military members who took over by force | Junta | Democracy |
| 7. Leader often shares power with other parts of government | Monarchy | Dictatorship |
| 8. Democracy where citizens elect others to serve in government | Direct | Representative |
| 9. Citizens vote to elect their leaders. | Democracy | Autocracy |
| 10. A small group rules the country | Oligarchy | Democracy |
| 11. People do not answer to any leader or government | Oligarchy | Anarchy |
| 12. God and religious law are the government's authority | Theocracy | Anarchy |
| 13. The group with power can be based on race or social class | Monarchy | Oligarchy |
| 14. Democracy where citizens participate in lawmaking themselves | Direct | Representative |

